

## APPENDIX.

PAPER SET AT EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR REGISTRATION AS PATENT AGENT, HELD IN 1906.

1. Describe shortly, giving an example in each of the first three cases,—
  - (a.) An invention;
  - (b.) A trade mark;
  - (c.) A design;
  - (d.) A true and first inventor, stating who are specially included in this term, and who are specially excluded.
2. State (a) who may apply for a patent; (b) what rights the legal representatives of a deceased person have to an invention; (c) when such rights must be exercised.
3. (a.) Shortly describe the steps that must be taken to procure a patent.  
 (b.) Distinguish between a provisional specification and a complete specification.  
 (c.) Show what is necessary in every specification whether provisional or complete.  
 (d.) State to whom papers are sent, and what formality is necessary when application is made at a local patent office.
4. What is the duty of the Registrar when he receives an application for a patent? showing—
  - (a.) His power if dissatisfied with same;
  - (b.) His course if satisfied;
  - (c.) His course if application for a similar patent is lodged before the sealing of the first.
5. State—
  - (a.) In what case the application shall be deemed to be abandoned;
  - (b.) The consequence of a complete specification not being accepted in twelve months from date of application;
  - (c.) What is done with applicant's papers if application abandoned or become void.
6. If application accepted, (a) what course must Registrar follow? (b) what course must an intending objector follow?
7. (a.) What is the earliest time that a patent can be sealed after acceptance and in ordinary course?  
 (b.) The latest?  
 (c.) Mention any of the three cases in which ordinary time may be extended.
8. When a patent is sealed,—
  - (a.) Where does it operate?
  - (b.) How long?
  - (c.) From what formality does it take effect?
9. State generally the powers of the Registrar, including his power to take evidence, and what remedy an applicant or objector has if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the Registrar.
10. What provision is made with regard to stamp duty under the Patents, &c., Acts? Mention cases where stamp duty would be payable.
11. State in the case of application to register an industrial design,—
  - (a.) What must be furnished to Registrar on application.
  - (b.) How long does the copyright hold.
  - (c.) From what formal act does such period begin.
  - (d.) When, after application, can a design be registered if the Registrar is satisfied with the application.
12. In the case of trade marks,—
  - (a.) Name some of the five essential particulars of which a trade mark must at least have one.
  - (b.) Can anything be added to the essential particulars that can be exclusively used with them?
  - (c.) Give some real or imaginary instances of trade marks, and also of additional words, or figures, or combinations of words and figures, that can be used with the trade mark.
13. (a.) In what way is the assignment and transmission of a registered trade mark limited?  
 (b.) How long does a trade mark endure?
14. When may the Registrar refuse to receive an application for or grant a patent for an invention, or register a design or trade mark?
15. If an international exhibition be held in New Zealand or elsewhere, notified in the *Gazette* as an Industrial Exhibition,—
  - (a.) What facilities does such an exhibition give to an inventor?
  - (b.) What formalities must an inventor follow in the colony so as to be an exhibitor and claim the privileges accorded in such case?
  - (c.) What is provisional protection?
16. Show what is not patentable on general grounds, giving instances; also the reason why a mere principle is not a proper subject for a patent.

### PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

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#### *United Kingdom.*

The full text of the specifications and complete drawings of inventions patented from the year 1617 up to the 18th April, 1907.

Classified abridgments of inventions to 1904.